FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AGREEMENT ON EXCHANGING PRISONERS 'IMMINENT'

PY072210 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1944 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] London, 7 Jul (NA) -- The imminent release of British pilot Geoff Glover, who is still being held by the Argentine authorities, which was learned here today, has led to the belief that Great Britain could do the same with about 500 officers who have been held since the cease-fire in the war over the Malvinas.

Diplomatic sources here stated that "Argentina and Great Britain have reached an agreement for the exchange of prisoners," but refused to give any further details. Meanwhile the media is almost certain that the Argentine prisoners, headed by Gen Mario Menendez, commander of the soldiers who fought in the South Atlantic, will be returned within the next few hours.

Today Cranley Onslow, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, stated before Parliament that Geoff Glover, a British Royal Air Force pilot, was expected in Montevideo today.

The British pilot, taken prisoner during the first days of the war, did not belong to the navy but rather to the air force. He was placed in charge of a mission due to the aircraft shortage the British experienced, since many of their planes were shot down by Argentine anti-aircraft defenses deployed on the archipelago.

Geoff Glover, the only British officer held prisoner in Argentina, broke his collarbone when he ejected from his damaged plane and was attended to in Argentina. He was then lodged in an air force installation located in the Argentine interior.

Last Monday Argentine prisoners were put aboard the British merchant ship "St Edmund," which sailed from Soledad Island [East Falkland Island] for an unknown destination.

However, when it was learned today that the only British prisoner held by Argentina could be handed over to the British Embassy in Montevideo, the media in this city reasoned that the "St Edmund" was heading for the Uruguayan capital.

The impression that an exchange of prisoners could be imminent today increased even further when it was learned that General Menendez, who commanded the Argentine troops on the Malvinas, talked with Army Commander Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides at least twice during the past few hours.

According to press reports, the talks between Nicolaides and Menendez are a "clear sign that an Argentine-British agreement is imminent."

Negotiations regarding the exchange of prisoners accelerated in the middle of last week when London made a proposal to Buenos Aires which included carrying out bilateral negotiations to agree on handing over the 597 Argentine prisoners and the handing over of pilot Glover to Great Britain.

The first British proposal to return prisoners came on 17 June, three days after Puerto Argentino was taken, but it was rejected by Argentina.

Details of the latest proposals made through the Brazilian Embassy in London, which is handling Argentine affairs, are not known here due to the secrecy maintained by the British officials negotiating the exchange.

Menendez Calls Army Command

PY071401 Paris AFP in Spanish 1146 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (AFP) -- Military sources have reported here that Argentine Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, who is held prisoner by the British troops on the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands made two telephone calls in the last 48 hours to the army command.

Menendez talked with Army Commander Cristino Nicolaides apparently about the situation of Argentine officers who have been held prisoner on the islands after the fall of Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley).

Menendez had been appointed commander and military governor of the Malvinas Islands after the Argentine occupation of the islands on 2 April.

The issue of Argentine prisoners, only officers from the three branches of the armed forces, is being discussed daily in Buenos Aires by the military command.

According to the same sources, it is very likely that the situation will be favorably resolved through the exchange of Argentine prisoners with the only British officer that the Argentines have captured. It was added that Argentina will invoke the Geneva convention for this procedure.

Regarding the situation of Argentine prisoners, Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone said yesterday: We are handling the issue through the United Nations.

MILITARY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES BEAGLE ISSUE

PY080122 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0055 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (TELAM) -- The military committee held a 3-hour meeting today to discuss subjects related to the progress made in the papal mediation over the Beagle dispute and to the status of the conflict with Great Britain.

The meeting was attended by Army Commander in Chief Cristino Nicolaides; Navy Commander in Chief Jorge Anaya; Air Force Commander in Chief Basilio Lami Dozo, and President Reynaldo Benito Bignone.

The meeting was also attended by Juan Ramon Aguirre Lamari, Argentine foreign minister; Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, chief of the Argentine delegation in the negotiations being conducted by the Vatican, and Rear Adm Leopoldo Suarez del Cerro, chief of the Joint Staff.

The meeting was held at the Joint Staff headquarters from 1700 [2000 GMT] to 2015 [2315 GMT].

Although no official report was released on the meeting, a military source admitted that subjects relating to the border dispute with Chile and to the conflict with Great Britain were discussed.

TRIMARCO APPOINTED ARMY I CORPS COMMANDER

PY080103 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0056 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (TELAM) -- Army Commander in Chief Cristino Nicolaides reported tonight that Maj Gen Juan Carlos Trimarco has been designated commander of the Army I Corps, which is stationed in Palermo.

General Trimarco will be installed next Saturday.

NICOLAIDES MEETS WITH RETIRED COMMANDERS

FY071443 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1233 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (NA) -- Reliable sources have revealed that Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides met with former army commanders in chief and that during this meeting they discussed the setback involved in the lack of a unified command for the Argentine armed forces during the Malvinas war.

According to the same sources, Nicolaides left the meeting for some time in order to answer a phone call by Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, the commander of the Argentine troops on the islands, who is being held prisoner by the British.

No details were made known of their phone conversation although it was learned that this was not the first talk between Menendez and Nicolaides.

It was also learned that Nicolaides reportedly told his retired colleagues that his main goal was "the unification and cohesion" of the army.

Nicolaides also reportedly confirmed that he will lend President Bignone as much support as the president may need for fulfilling the mission of institutionalizing the country.

During the meeting Nicolaides denied that a court martial has been convened, although he admitted that an investigation is being carried out on everything related to the South Atlantic war.

He said that the investigation involves all levels of the army and that it is being conducted by Maj Gen Eduardo Calvi, commander of military institutions, and other high-ranking officials.

Concerning the political power structure, the former commanders have reportedly commented on the possibility of assembling a kind of national security council, made up of officials of the three forces, and a national development council, including members of business sectors. These two bodies would assist constitutional governments.

BIGNONE REPORTEDLY CRITICIZED BY MILITARY SECTORS

FY071758 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1429 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (NA) -- Commanding officers of the armed forces continue to hold meetings to reconcile ideas which would be instrumental in reorganizing the power structure that had prevailed during the first 6 years of the military regime.

At a briefing given yesterday by Carlos Ortiz de Rozas on the status of the papal mediation, the officers did not spare criticism of the action undertaken by Bignone, according to reports which have not been denied.

According to the report, the officers primarily questioned the economic announcements made by Minister Dagnino Pastore contending that these would markedly benefit large exporting firms of U.S. and European capital.

The armed forces comradeship dinner will be different this year from those of previous years. The dinner will be attended only by the commanders in chief, the president of the nation, army major generals, vice admirals, air force major generals and former commanders in chief of the three forces.

Traditionally, the dinner used to be attended by officers of all ranks, whether on active duty or retired, but the military outcome at the Malvinas forced a change in this practice and will limit attendance at the dinner to high-ranking commanding officers and former commanders in chief.

A report which could in no way be confirmed indicates that Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, despite being the host, will not deliver a speech at the dinner. Furthermore, it was learned that newsmen and photographers will be barred from the dinner.

PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER SEND CONDOLENCES

FY071452 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1305 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jul (NA) -- Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone and Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari have sent telegrams of condolence on the occasion of Dominican President Antonio Guzman's death.

The president's telegram to Dominican Vice President Javobo Majluta states: "Deeply moved by the death of the illustrious president of the Dominican Republic, I would like to convey on behalf of the Argentine Government and people our most sincere condolences."

The telegram addressed by the Argentine foreign minister to his Dominican counterpart Pedro Tono states: "Please receive my most sincere condolences over the demise of illustrious President Antonio Guzman Fernandez."

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY RESERVES DROPPED IN JUN

FY070432 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0135 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (NA) -- According to the Central Bank's balance sheet through 31 June 1982, its international monetary reserves dropped by $478 million during the month of June.

Other figures from the balance sheet reveal that during the last week of June the treasury continued to cancel debts with the Central Bank, while the circulation of money increased by 4.8 percent.

Continuing with the trend registered during the first three weeks of June, the international reserves dropped by $49.2 million during the last week of this month.

The accumulated losses at the end of June thus amounted to $478 million. This has proven that the control over imports and over foreign payments that was implemented at the beginning of the conflict and which is still in force is not sufficient to help balance the external debts.

The successive drops in international reserves are caused by the need to cancel the foreign, public and private debt. This drop is accentuated by the fact that in many cases credits that have not been renewed and those that have been granted have not been sufficient to control the foreign debt.

Regarding public accounts, during the last week of the month the Central Bank's net reimbursements of treasury advance payments amounted to 674 billion pesos, which must be added to the payment of debts amounting to 2.2 trillion pesos that we cancelled during the third week of the month.

The financial sector only required rediscounts amounting to 40 billion pesos even though the need to meet the liquidation process generated 597 billion pesos.

Even though many of the previously mentioned accounts have acted as a contracting factor, due to the season there was a drop of 3.1 trillion pesos in the deposits that the financial enterprises have with the Central Bank, thus causing a 4.8 percent increase in the circulation of money, with an absolute variation of 2.3 trillion.

CONAPOL CONTINUES POLITICAL TALKS WITH FSB

PY071427 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] believes that the solution proposed by various political groups and private business of returning to the congress of 1980 is not viable, according to the conclusions arrived at during the dialogue held by FSB representatives with the National Political and Social Council [CONAPOL] yesterday.

After the end of the dialogue between representatives of the two groups, the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry released a communique whose most important paragraphs say:

At its third meeting, CONAPOL held a dialogue with representatives of the FSB regarding the political, economic and social problems facing the nation, as well as the suitability of meeting those problems with a possibility of success through reaching a great national agreement emerging from talks approaching the national problems with an objective, realistic and patriotic criterion.

On the occasion, the document continues, the FSB expressed the opinion that the government should open channels to attain solutions of a broad scope and for this reason it found the solution proposed by various political groups and private business, that of returning to the congress of 1980, not to be viable, since this would imply opening the road for maneuvers of a liberal-parliamentarian nature or for elaborate criteria subject to any political trend which attributes to itself a right won in past victories.

The document on the FSB-CONAPOL meeting then says that the FSB is in favor of broad consultation with the country through the calling together of a constituent assembly which should meet immediately in order to prevent artificial measures and to show the country who is who in politics.

The dialogue opened by the government will continue today between CONAPOL representatives and the Social Democratic Party, according to the official communique.

CABINET TO EVALUATE ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY071410 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 6 Jul (AFP) -- Finance Minister Lucio Paz Rivero stated here today that the Bolivian Government will adopt those economic measures that it deems necessary. It will not adopt measures merely because of pressures the International Monetary Fund (IMF) exerts.

Upon his return from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) governors meeting in Berlin, Paz Rivero said that it is not true that the IMF is exerting pressure on Bolivia to implement those economic measures the IMF had suggested. He added that the government has carried out a careful study of the economic situation and that the cabinet will now make an extensive evaluation of this study.

Asked about the exchange rate, Paz Rivero said that it will continue to be in keeping with the floating rate established by supply and demand. In the last 3 months during which the floating dollar rate has been in force, the Bolivian peso was devalued by 500 percent in relation to the dollar.

Regarding his meetings with high-ranking IDB officials, the finance minister said that Bolivia is carrying out negotiations to obtain soft credits from the IDB so as to prevent the present economic situation from becoming more difficult.

Moreover, he admitted that sooner or later it is the Bolivian people who will suffer the consequences of the corrective economic and financial measures that are implemented.

CDC MEETING SCORES NICARAGUAN ARMS BUILDUP

PA080232 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0029 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Central American Democratic Community, CDC, has made an appeal to the Nicaraguan Government "to stop its arms race which is becoming a threat to peace in the region," Fidel Chavez Mena, Salvadoran foreign minister, said at a news conference this afternoon. He added that during the CDC meetings which were held during the past 2 days, Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica of Honduras, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez of Costa Rica and Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola of Guatemala agreed to contact the Sandinist government to express the CDC's concern over "its disproportionate arms buildup."

The ministers are also concerned over "other issues and actions of the Nicaraguan Government which undoubtedly are a threat to peace in Central America and to our countries' stability, Foreign Minister Chavez Mena said. According to a CDC decision, the foreign ministers agreed "to ask the Nicaraguan Government to abide by democratic principles, to respect the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and to join the effort that the CDC is making."

Regarding comments by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, that the foreign ministers meeting in El Salvador seeks to encircle the Sandinist revolution, Fernando Volio Jimenez, Costa Rican foreign minister, said "what he has said is false and unfounded." Volio Jimenez added "here we are in San Salvador to promote the interests of representative, pluralist and participative democracy. If Ramirez or any other person in favor of another system of government which is not democratic do not approve what we are doing that is their business."

In another statement, Chavez Mena, Salvadoran foreign minister, condemned terrorism and every form of violence because they are "obstacles which prevent the Central American people from achieving their common welfare." The CDC emphatically rejects all domestic and foreign aggression to which the countries of the region are subjected, but within the legal framework.

Referring to the specific case of El Salvador, Chavez Mena said that social reforms are progressing according to a public order which will gradually eliminate violence, -- violence which can in no way bring about peaceful solutions to the country.

Another decision reached at CDC's meeting in San Salvador was to ask industrialized countries and international organizations to take notice of the dramatic situation in Central America due to the hundreds of thousands of refugees and homeless and to provide humanitarian aid. They also approved the peace proposal for Central America suggested by the Honduran Government, which among other things, includes a proposal for general disarmament in the region and multilateral talks.

According to Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign minister, the foreign ministers also agreed to hold another meeting on 21 July in Tegucigalpa to discuss Guatemala's entry into the CDC, a decision that will be revealed in San Jose, Costa Rica, at another meeting at the end of this month.

Appeal Issued to Nicaragua

PY080240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jul (AFP) -- The Central American Democratic Community [CDC], represented by the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador, who are meeting in this capital, urged the Nicaraguan Government to abide by democratic principles and to respect the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

The CDC also called upon the Sandinist government to join in efforts undertaken by this organization in order to build a democratic, representative, free, just, pluralist and participative society under the aegis of peace, law, democracy, freedom and social justice. The three foreign ministers also expressed their concern over the disproportionate arms race in Nicaragua, as well as about other attitudes of the its government which undoubtedly endanger regional peace and stability in neighboring countries. The foreign ministers reiterated their concern over and their efforts to strengthen the conditions necessary for the full enforcement of human rights.

At the same time they reaffirmed their conviction that peace in Central America and in the entire region depend primarily on the political will of the governments to uphold the existing principles of international law, especially the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states and the right of peoples to self-determination. They also expressed their concern over the escalation of terrorism and subversion which affects the region and which has negative repercussions on international peace and security.

They pledged support for the Central American peace initiative proposed by the government of Honduras which calls, among other things, for the general disarming of the region, the promotion of a permanent and multilateral dialogue, and the establishment of mechanisms of international supervision and control in order to reduce tensions, avoid conflicts and foster peaceful and stable coexistence.

An urgent call was also made to all countries of the world, particularly the industrialized countries, to pay attention to the dramatic situation created in the Central American region by the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons, and to provide the humanitarian assistance required to provide for the needs of these persons.

On his part, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, when answering some questions put to him by journalists, made it clear that the community's position must not be understood as a form of intervention in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, because that country must determine its own future. That is why, he repeated, a call has been made to the Sandinist government in the declaration asking it to join the community; but that country must make the approach. At no time has there been any thought of sending any type of commission to persuade it in this respect.

Volio believes that "each country, each people, must desire to participate in the effort," indicating that the invitation is not exclusively for Nicaragua and that other countries in the region and the Caribbean will be invited to join.

On his part, Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica repeatedly denied his government's participation in warlike actions against Salvadoran territory, pointing out that Honduras supports the principle of respect for the free determination of nations and that it is very jealous in safeguarding its sovereignty. Paz was referring to accusations that were made recently to the effect that Honduran troops had entered Salvadoran territory in the pursuit of guerrillas belonging to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said that his government has clearly demonstrated that at no time have Honduran armed forces operated in Salvadoran territory.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT APPROVES ANTITERRORIST POLICE

PA072105 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1917 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] San Jose, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- With the conviction that Costa Rica is threatened by leftwing extremists, the government gave the green light to the intensive training of an "antiterrorist police."

Police authorities agree that the dynamite attack last Saturday in this capital against the Honduran Airline office (SAHSA) may well be the beginning of a terrorist escalation. According to the predominant opinions voiced in official circles, this violence is directed and carried out by Central American terrorists, although the "logistical support" of Costa Ricans is not dismissed.

Eduardo Aguilar Bloise, director of the Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] disclosed the discovery of a "carefully planned" strategy by Central American leftwing groups. This circumstance has caused authorities to foresee more serious situations, including kidnappings, bank assaults and attempts to forcibly rescue some guerrillas of neighboring countries who are detained in Costa Rican prisons.

The police have indications that the bomb which last Saturday destroyed the SAHSA offices was placed by "a Salvadoran command of the FMLN," with Costa Rican support.

The OIJ official dramatically described the dangerous situation which Costa Rica faces and urged officials and citizens to "wake up" because it is necessary to take adequate measures, as other countries, including Spain and Italy, have done.

Meanwhile, Francisco Tacsan, director of the National Security Agency, announced that several special agents are being trained outside of Costa Rica so that there will soon be an antiterrorist brigade with the help of "friendly nations identified with the democratic ideals." Tacsan noted that this new police corps will have an exclusively repressive role and will depend directly on the Public Security Ministry.

Regarding the announcement by the Clandestine Radio Venceremos, voice of the FMLN in El Salvador, describing the recent bomb attacks in Costa Rica and Honduras as "actions of combative solidarity," the director of the security police reiterated that "we want peace and tranquillity and are ready to fight anyone who promotes terrorism in our country to achieve it."

EL SALVADOR

ARMY DESTROYS GUERRILLA CAMPS IN SAN VICENTE

PA070421 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, reported that several guerrilla camps protected by a network of trenches were destroyed yesterday and the day before reports, in several regions of San Vicente Department. According to the several extremists were killed in the fighting and their bodies were taken away by their companions. The guerrillas sustained more casualties when members of the civil defense intercepted a large number of them in Candelaria Arriba and Candelaria Abajo. COPREFA mentioned that the armed forces found a large quantity of ammunition, weapons, medicines, groceries, and subversive propaganda at the destroyed camps.

TERRORISTS MAINTAIN SIEGE ON OJOS DE AGUA

PA070436 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 6 Jul 82 pp 2, 9

[Excerpt] The town of Ojos de Agua in Chalatenango Department remains under siege by heavily-armed terrorists, causing panic among the few inhabitants who remain there, as the rest have managed to escape. Some 160 Salvadorans who fled to Honduras were helped by the authorities of this neighboring country. Honduran soldiers met them at the border and transferred them to Chalatenango, where they are under protection.

A drainage and irrigation office of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry and a small electric plant were destroyed by heavily-armed men of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and FMLN groups, according to reports from authorities in Ojos de Agua, Chalatenango Department.

TERRORISTS DESTROY SEVERAL ELECTRIC POWER POSTS

PA070428 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 6 Jul 82

[Excerpt] According to authorities in eastern El Salvador, the Departments of San Miguel, La Union, Usulutan, and Morazan are without electricity because of the damages caused by terrorist groups which continue their destructive work against the Salvadoran people. Several electric power posts were blown up by extremist groups fleeing from Morazan, where they are being chased by soldiers engaged in the Morazan operation started in early June.

15 GUERRILLAS KILLED IN AMBUSH, OTHER ACTIONS

PA080055 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1239 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Fifteen guerrillas were killed and an undetermined number wounded on Tuesday during an ambush by the army in the northern part of the country, spokesmen of the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) have reported. The incident occurred in Sicaguite canton, Chalatenango Department, approximately 110 km north of San Salvador when a military patrol in the area detected the subversive group.

According to COPREFA, two soldiers were wounded during the ambush and food carried by the rebels was seized. It added that another group of extremists who attacked pedestrians in El Paraiso canton, San Sebastian jurisdiction, 49 km east of San Salvador, killed a girl who was returning from a shopping trip.

The guerrillas have increased their harassment in the last few days, especially the sabotage of electric power lines in different parts of the country, causing blackouts lasting over a week, which in turn interrupted the drinking water service to many towns.

According to official sources, the Departments of Usulutan, San Miguel, La Union and Morazan in eastern El Salvador are blacked out following the destruction of high voltage power line towers by the leftists. They added that the blackouts have interrupted the drinking water service, especially in San Miguel Department, and an epidemic is feared.

Factories, business and other establishments in Eastern El Salvador are partially paralyzed due to the lack of electric power and a fuel shortage, said the sources.

Land transportation to eastern El Salvador has decreased due to the guerrilla attacks against interdepartmental buses, explained transportation spokesmen.

Military sources said that the inhabitants of Ojos de Agua, Chalatenango Department, 87 km north of San Salvador are leaving their homes due to the constant guerrilla attacks.

They added that the armed forces' military operation in northern Morazan Department, near the Honduran border, has ended but no details of its results have been released. Meanwhile, Suchitoto, 44 km northeast of San Salvador, has been without water since January because the guerrillas destroyed the main water pipeline.

PAPER DENOUNCES 'DOUBLE STANDARD' IN U.S. POLICY

PA0711944 San Salvador THE NEWS-GAZETTE in English 28 Jun - 4 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Guilty Until Proven Innocent"]

[Excerpts] The bill of rights is an American document that describes the fundamental liberties of the people. It constitutes the first 10 amendments of the Constitution of the United States. Amendment five provides that no one should be deprived of liberty without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Common law which is observed in the United States provides that persons are innocent until proven guilty.

Any American legislator or politician who denies the validity of these sacred principles to his constituents would be committing political suicide. Nevertheless, at this moment, they are being denied to El Salvador with complete impunity by certain members of Congress.

Not only is El Salvador guilty in the eyes of the United States Congress until it is proven innocent by President Reagan's certification of certain conditions, but one of the conditions is that this nation gleefully, joyfully and patriotically accept that private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Nothing is more despicable than a double standard of morality. It is the height of hypocrisy.

We see one morality for the domestic policies of the United States and another for its foreign policies.

It is indeed anachronistic that actions that would destroy a politician in domestic affairs brings him votes and honor in international affairs. Today, El Salvador is guilty until proven innocent and landowners cannot demand just compensation without being labeled rightwing assassins. The bill of rights does not apply here.

FARN LEADER WANTS TALKS WITH HONDURAS ON TROOPS

FL0611220 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0315 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Eduardo Solorzano, the main person in charge of El Salvador's Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], said here today that FARN wants to engage in talks with the Honduran Government so that it would withdraw its troops from Salvadoran soil. Speaking at a press conference, Solorzano said that it is a question of negotiating the situation politically and to have a dialogue, because the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] want to prevent the present conflict from spreading to the region.

Solorzano, who is also a member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), was accompanied by Misael Gallardo, of the Guazapa front's joint staff and Jose Rodriguez Ruiz, of the FMLN-FDR diplomatic political committee. He told newsmen that the intervention of Honduran troops in support of the Salvadoran Army was very dangerous not only for Central America but for the whole region. [as received]

Solorzano said that so far only "minor clashes with the Honduran forces" had taken place and that they were not operating in Honduran territory although, he said, if the Hondurans persisted in their attitude "we would be forced to penetrate." Solorzano reported that the fighting was intense all over the Salvadoran territory and that government troops had been defeated in several battles.

He asserted that the Honduran troops had entered 12 km into Salvadoran territory through the area of Corinto and that at present, rightwing terrorism had caused 1.2 million people to seek refuge elsewhere. He said that the area occupied by the Honduran troops was the same area that had been "demilitarized" and controlled by OAS observers after the 1969 El Salvador-Honduras war.

Solorzano reported that the Honduran colonel who is leading the troops occupying the area of Los Bolsones is named Frastra and those who are coordinating the action are Colonel Garcia for El Salvador and Col Gustavo Alvarez for Honduras. He said that how long they will wait after this call for dialogue "had been left open."

GUILLERMO UNGO INTERVIEWED IN PARIS ON CONFLICT

PM070921 Paris L'UNITE in French 25 Jun 82 pp 9-11

[Carlos Ferrari interview with Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front Chairman Guillermo Ungo in Paris: "I Ask You To Have Confidence in Salvadoran People's Struggle" -- date not given]

[Excerpt] L'UNITE: You have just attended the Socialist International meeting in Helsinki. What is the result of that meeting for the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] and the Salvadoran people?

Guillermo Ungo: It was, in fact, a continuation.... Our problems are analyzed regularly at the International's various meetings. In practical terms, the last meeting decided to pursue our policy of proposal and of seeking a political solution in our country. That political solution must take account of all the sides in the conflict.

L'UNITE: For months the FDR has been proposing negotiations as an alternative to war and repression. What is the present situation with regard to that proposal?

Guillermo Ungo: It is marking time...There is a lack of political will in the U.S. administration, which is mainly responsible for the situation. Paradoxically, our proposal is gaining ground at the international level. We have received a favorable response from very different political forces and governments, some of whom do not have much sympathy for all our ideas, because they are interested in our proposals for a political solution for the Central American region. People see more clearly that the elections were not capable of solving the military conflict. The war is continuing and it is now clear that a political solution is necessary. The only viable alternative lies in the proposals for negotiations which we launched a long time ago.

L'UNITE: Do you think the time has come for another declaration similar to the one made by Mexico and France in August 1981?

Guillermo Ungo: No, not necessarily. There are a great number of measures which can be envisaged. The social and political forces in El Salvador are constantly trying to promote a political solution. Outside the country, for the sake of peace and stability in the region, we think it is possible to secure the participation of governments which do not have sympathy for us but which see the urgent need to reach a political solution.

L'UNITE: Do you think that Reagan could be satisfied with his Central American policy?

Guillermo Ungo: No, I do not think so; his policy is going from bad to worse; "he will learn." Continuing and extending war has always led the United States to defeat and, in addition, that policy cannot bring peace to El Salvador. Reagan has not shown a desire for dialogue with us. On the other hand, he is talking with the extreme right which is responsible for the crimes and violence.

L'UNITE: You have not spoken to me about the Christian Democrats.

Guillermo Ungo: They have many problems at present. Since the elections the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has been in an increasingly untenable position....

L'UNITE: Can the PDC's collapse be foreseen?

Guillermo Ungo: Perhaps, perhaps.... But that is not important, we are not going to support a faction.... For us it is important that the PDC adjust its positions and seek an area of agreement.

L'UNITE: But are you prepared for such agreement?

Guillermo Ungo: Yes! The PDC must prove its political and democratic will.

L'UNITE: And would you be prepared for an agreement with "institutionalist" sectors of the army? I am thinking of Col Adolfo Majano, for instance....

Guillermo Ungo: Yes, of course....

L'UNITE: Is it therefore possible to foresee agreement with the sectors mentioned?

Guillermo Ungo: We have made proposals aimed at achieving that. As far as the armed forces are concerned, the institution itself must solve the problem. It must assume its role. The institution has seen that the 1979 armed forces program was betrayed and distorted. We think there are forces within it which, when the time comes, will be able to call for the original positions.

L'UNITE: What is the present position of Colonel Gutierrez who -- together with Colonel Majano -- played an important role in overthrowing General Romero, the dictator, in 1979?

Guillermo Ungo: He is at home, "unattached," removed from power....

L'UNITE: But does Colonel Gutierrez not have support within the army?

Guillermo Ungo: You know, the armed forces are a closed institution. It is difficult to know what is happening in them. It is obvious that the government is excluding all democratic sectors and even the sectors which do not belong to the extreme right. In that framework, Gutierrez has been kept out of the process.

L'UNITE: In fact the FDR-FMLN are not opposed to a possible agreement with the "institutionalist" sectors of the armed forces?

Guillermo Ungo: No, we are not opposed to that. But those sectors must emerge in the process, we cannot create them....

L'UNITE: So, you do not reject that possibility in advance?

Guillermo Ungo: No.

L'UNITE: Some observers have pointed out errors of judgement made by the FDR as regards the Salvadoran elections.

Guillermo Ungo: Yes, everybody makes mistakes. Our assessment was correct. What was the aim of the elections? Was it peace? No! It was to be able to legitimize the government to enable the United States to intervene more freely. It is obvious that it is impossible to talk of free elections in a climate of war, repression and persecution. How could we do so amid human rights violations and when there was complete control over political and social life?

They were rightwing elections for the right and, of course, in that event the right wins....

L'UNITE: Surely the number of people who voted was very high?

Guillermo Ungo: Those elections produced an optical illusion. There was manipulation, and it is impossible to talk of election results if there are no electoral registers; the election results were inflated by the government. You know, the situation is now beginning to clarify itself, and we can assess the consequences of the elections. The Washington government has on the one hand provoked the restoration of the oligarchy in El Salvador and on the other hand the "legalization" of the ARENA party's fascism.

L'UNITE: Do you think that that corresponds to the goals sought by the United States?

Guillermo Ungo: Not at all. Reagan wanted a victory for the PDC, he wanted Napoleon Duarte as temporary president. The political and military oligarchy has regained power, the human rights violations are continuing, the right is murdering more people than before the elections. It is killing the men and women in the PDC and that party grows weaker every day. The process being carried out by the right inevitably pushes the PDC onto the fringe.

L'UNITE: If the PDC is rejected by the government it will eventually return to the opposition, with you....

Guillermo Ungo: Perhaps. It is possible. But not necessarily.

L'UNITE: Do you think it could disappear as a political force?

Guillermo Ungo: Yes.

L'UNITE: What do you think of the war in the South Atlantic?

Guillermo Ungo: It is a very complicated affair. It is very difficult to integrate all the political, historical and economic factors, among others, which are involved. There is some disagreement between the European and Latin American governments and political forces. But that is not a general rule; the Spanish position, for instance, is closer to that of Latin America.... The French PS' position is not completely settled. Even in Latin America we find conflicting viewpoints; positions vary with the different political forces and according to the nature of each government. There is a basis for agreement in Latin America, irrespective of the type of government, on recognizing that it is a problem of sovereignty and decolonization.

L'UNITE: Do you think it is possible to foresee a split between Latin America and Europe?

Guillermo Ungo: No, there will be no split. There will rather be a stumbling block and an obstacle on the common path.... The trouble spot lies in the economic sanctions decided by Europe; it is too soon to be able to assess all the consequences.

L'UNITE: Would you like to send a message through us to the French people and the French Socialists.

Guillermo Ungo: Thank you. We are very moved by the solidarity shown by the French people and the French Socialists; despite the continuation of the war in El Salvador, that solidarity is growing. It is important to extend and increase it; it is not abstract or exclusive solidarity with El Salvador.... In the long term it will benefit all socialists because it is a struggle against oppression, for respect for human rights and against repression.... Thus common leanings and interests are emerging. I ask you to have confidence in the struggle waged by the Salvadoran people who, despite the terrible repression, are continuing their struggle and making progress.

PAPER CITES RADIO VENCEREMOS SPECIAL BROADCASTS

PA072137 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Official FMLN Communique]

[Text] As of this day, Wednesday 30 June 1982, Radio Venceremos, the official mouthpiece of the FMLN, with basis on an order from the general command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, will begin special broadcasts.

The reason for this is that all the Morazan military units are being prepared to defeat the 6,000 Salvadoran soldiers and 2,000 soldiers from Honduras who have launched an operation against FMLN positions along our front as a result of the failure suffered by the Salvadoran troops in the "Commander Gonzalo, Hero of Usulutan" revolutionary military campaign. The Salvadoran regime now finds itself needing the Honduran Army, which has assumed the role that Washington has assigned to it in Central America, that of an intervention force. We call on our people to remain alert, to pay attention to the information that our news sources will be providing by various means and to tune to this radio station which will be having special broadcasts as war conditions permit.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Southeastern Front Report

PA071555 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] We have received a report on enemy bombings in the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front. At approximately 1015 on 6 July, an A-37 airplane, one of those given the Salvadoran dictatorship by U.S. imperialsim, bombed our positions in the towns of San Pedro and Tres Calles and strafed (Los Castillos), La Loma, El Sitio and [name indistinct]. In various parts of the country, imperialist intervention in the form of bombing and strafing of the Salvadoran civilian population by A-37 aircraft continues to take place.

Honduran Army Actions

PA071555 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Honduran Army's intervention in Morazan Department is continuing. We have received a report from the northeastern front in Morazan. It states: On 4 July, 500 Honduran soldiers entered the town of Joateca. These 500 Honduran soldiers withdrew from Joateca in Morazan Department on that same day, 4 July. This is another example of the Honduran Army's intervention in our country. This shows that the Reagan administration is continuing to use the Honduran Army in its interventionist plans.

We have received another report of the presence of Honduran troops. The residents of the village of Lano Verde, in the jurisdiction of Corinto, Morazan Department, report that Honduran forces are deployed from east to west in the control of (Estancias), (La Teja) hill, Rio San Antionio, [name indistinct], at the fork of the Rio San Antonio with the Torola River and (Tinajita). The peasants of this area report that [words indistinct]. They constantly alarm the peasants by firing their machineguns in the village of Llano Verde, in the jurisdiction of Corinto. The peasant women who revealed this said they are living in fear, because of the gunfire by the Honduran soldiers stationed at the points mentioned. Once again, the Honduran Army's aggressive presence has been confirmed. It is the result of the Reagan administration's interventionist policy.

Reagan Policy Analyzed

PA072201 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Ronald Reagan's Interventionist Policy"]

[Text] The most irrational and genocidal foreign policy is sowing death and sorrow in Lebanon. In the Malvinas conflict, it taught the historic lesson that the mechanisms for inter-American defense and cooperation were only instruments the United States uses to defend its exclusive interests. This is Reagan's foreign policy.

In El Salvador, it is trying to keep our people under its yoke and under the control of bloody dictatorships. At this time -- when the FMLN is increasing its victories in a phase of annihilation, mass recovery of weapons from the Salvadoran regime, effective economic destabilization and international recognition of our status as representatives -- it is precisely at this favorable time for our people that the Reagan administration, foreseeing the imminent defeat of Salvadoran fascism, is implementing a plan at the Central American level. This plan is being coordinated by Gen Wallace Nutting of the U.S. Southern Command. It is expressed in a clear, barefaced and open military intervention.

Imperialism has placed a fascist gorilla in Guatemala, who has ordered the immediate execution of all patriots who have raised their voices for liberation. The death squads in Guatemala have been legalized and a huge manhunt, reminiscent of the infamous days of Guatemalan dictator Carias [as heard; Carias was Honduran president from 1933 to 1949], has been intensified.

In El Salvador, this interventionist policy strengthens corrupt and criminal officers and puts the extreme right, which is responsible for more than 30,000 crimes, in power. It sends more airplanes to bomb women and children, as it did in San Fernando. It sends more weapons for genocide.

At the same time, this crazy interventionist policy assigns the Honduran Army the sad role of an aggressive policeman for the Central American peoples. This interventionist policy permits Honduran territory to be used for the criminal Somozist gangs' operations. It uses the Honduran Army to cross the Salvadoran border in support of the Salvadoran dictatorship's critical military actions, taken in response to the FMLN's advance.

Central America needs educational programs that will rescue the tremendous illiterate masses from ignorance, and Reagan sends A-37 airplanes. Central America needs health programs that will reduce the high infant mortality rates, and Reagan sends bombs to kill our children. Central America needs economic changes that will permit the redistribution of wealth, and Reagan promotes the perpetuation of parasitic oligarchies that exploit large sectors of society, keeping them in poverty. Central America needs peace by which to revive our poor economies, and Reagan regionalizes domestic conflicts, as he is trying to do now by using the Honduran people as cannon fodder in the attacks against their neighbors.

Since the 19th century, Central America has been the backyard of U.S. expansionism, where its warships, its marine landings, its bombings and its shellings have imposed the course of Central American history. The banana companies' exploitation, the interoceanic canal projects and the preservation of geopolitical interests have historically kept Central America the prisoner of Yankee foreign policy.

However, today, when our peoples are advancing in the achievement of control over their own destiny, when we have begun to oust the dictators who oppress our peoples, when the obsolete oligarchies [words indistinct], Reagan is even more aggressive and disrespectful of our sovereignty. But our people [words indistinct] not only with reason but also with weapons we have begun to snatch away from the tyrants [words indistinct] and with unity the claws of imperialist intervention will be shattered.

The Honduran people must understand that peace cannot be internationalized, as its government states, by sending aggressive battalions into El Salvador. They must be aware that there is still time to prevent the shedding of Honduran blood outside its borders, betraying all Central American principles which were inspired by Francisco Morazan, and defending such bastard interests as those which in El Salvador are supported by General Garcia and Major d'Aubuisson. They are still in power solely due to military support that is the result of the most demented foreign policy of any U.S. President. It is a policy that sows death in the name of liberty.

The Honduran peasants, workers, students, professionals and soldiers only need to look back on our history and ask the reasons for our current economic crisis, for the malnutrition, for the infant diseases, for the poverty of so many and the wealth of so few, for Dictator Carias, for Somoza and for Garcia. They can ask why these dictatorships and farces exist for decades, always maintaining the same unjust and inhuman situation that our people experience.

It is time to stop being the toys of powerful foreign interests. It is time to be Central American, to respect our culture and values, and to recover our dignity and nationsl sovereignty. It is time to rebel against all inustice. Reagan's military intervention in Central America is currently the most dangerous internationalization of injustice.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY TO JOIN CDC

PA072205 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] A scoop reported by this station yesterday regarding Guatemala's joining the Central American Democratic Community [CDC] was confirmed by Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola today. The foreign minister today said that he already has instructions from the government to sign the CDC charter. Castillo Arriola even disclosed that Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana Borja extended a formal invitation to Gen Efrain Rios Montt for Guatemala to join this community during Magana's recent visit to our country.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES TWO MORE RADIO STATIONS

PA072209 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Rafael Escobar Arguello, under secretary of public relations of the presidency, today reported that the National Broadcasting Directorate cancelled the licenses of two more radio stations.

The radio stations affected by this measure are Radio Poderosa owned by Jose Quinones Castillo and Radio Sultana de [word indistinct] in Chiquimula owned by Carlos Alarcon. These two stations did not have licenses to operate as was the case of radio 1,090 in Guatemala City which was closed yesterday.

UK AGREEMENT TO NEW TALKS ON BELIZE CITED

PA061324 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1009 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 6 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola said last night that Great Britain has agreed to a new round of negotiations with Guatemala on Belize. Castillo told a television newsman that London has agreed to hold new talks on Belize, the former British colony that gained independence in September 1981. Since the Guatemalan official said only that London will discuss the "problem of Belize," it is not clear whether Guatemala's century-old territorial claim over the former British possession will be dealt with during those talks.

Last week, Efrain Rios Montt, the recently installed Guatemalan president, reiterated his country's rights over Belize, indicating that Great Britain has not fulfilled the terms of a preliminary agreement negotiated last year among London, Guatemala and Belmopan.

The agreement, which was initialed in March 1981, gave Guatemala access to a section of the continental shelf located off Belize in exchange for an end to Guatemala's territorial claims over the colony, which was about to achieve its independence. A few months later, however, this preliminary agreement, known as the "bases of understanding," fell through because of disagreements that arose over the use of the two Belizean cays in the Caribbean.

Meanwhile, the army reported last night that its forces killed a total of 95 guerrillas during the first 5 days of the state of siege, which was implemented early this month. An army communique reported that more than half -- 50 rebels -- were killed on Thursday, when government troops stormed a guerrilla camp discovered in a cleanup operation 250 km northwest of the capital. According to the communique, the soldiers sustained no casualties during the clash.

Lionel Sisniega Otero, a prominent member of the rightwing National Liberation Movement (MLN), escaped unscathed when unidentified men fired with machineguns on the vehicle that he was driving yesterday, the police reported. Sisniega was the MLN's vice presidential candidate in the 9 March elections, in which his party came in second.

HONDURAS

FROYLAN TURCIOS GROUP TAKES CREDIT FOR SABOTAGE

PA071409 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Under the name "Operation Honduran Troops Out of El Salvador," the "Froylan Turcios" revolutionary commando group claimed responsibility yesterday for the sabotage of the Suyapa and Torocagua substations of the National Electric Power Enterprise (ENEE). This was disclosed yesterday by Radio America, which explained that it had received a communique from the commando group but did not give further details.

It has been reported that 15 explosive charges were used in the action in Torocagua. They destroyed the control room, eight transmitters and six boilers and fuel containers. Five explosive charges were used in the Suyapa substation, destroying the control room, a transformer that was in operation and four others that were being installed.

The "Froylan Turcios" group was previously unknown. It is uncertain whether it is Honduran or foreign. Froylan Turcios was a well-known nationalist writer, opposed to any foreign intervention. He shared some views and activities with Salvadoran Farabundo Marti and Nicaraguan Augusto Cesar Sandino.

ALVAREZ WARNS ABOUT PLOT TO EXTEND SUBVERSION

PA071517 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 6 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Over the weekend, Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the armed forces, charged that a political plot is being prepared to extend the bloody international subversive movement to Honduras. The high-ranking officer's denunciation is contained in a message addressed to all branches of the armed forces. He asked the armed forces' members to increase their spirit of service to the highest possible level and to maintain their confidence in their leaders and comrades, in order to keep communism from seizing power through criminal terrorism.

GOVERNMENT DENIES RUMORED STATE OF SIEGE

PA071541 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Official communique issued by the information office of the Honduran Ministry of the Presidency in Tegucigalpa on 6 July]

[Text] In view of the circulation in Tegucigalpa of persistent rumors that a state of siege and curfew have been established or are planned, the government of the republic wishes to inform the public that:

1. It is totally false that a state of siege and curfew have been decreed or are planned in the country or in a part of the country as a result of the recent terrorist actions against the National Electric Power Enterprise installations.

2. The central government has taken the necessary measures to overcome, as rapidly as possible, the serious damage caused by subversive elements belonging to forces that are alien to our country. As a result, it has deployed security forces to protect and safeguard the Honduran people particularly those of the capital.

3. The government of the republic, through the appropriate office, has undertaken efforts to normalize electric power service for the capital and adjacent areas within the next few hours.

4. It reiterates that any speculation as to the establishment of a state of siege and a curfew is groundless, as the government's relations with the people of Honduras are excellent, due to the Honduran people's desire to live in peace and to be governed by a constitutional and democratic government. This was expressed by the people in the 29 November 1981 elections.

5. These rumors have been irresponsibly disseminated by individuals who are interested in damaging Honduran society and its democratic institutions.

NEW SECURITY MEASURES AT MINISTRIES BUILDING

PA080241 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Jul 82 p 32

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Ministries' Palace was duly protected after a security cordon ordered by the secretary of defense and public security. In the early morning hours, army soldiers positioned themselves at the main entrance of the building and began searching people. This measure was implemented by Oscar Mejia Arellano and Col Jose Serra to safeguard the interests of employees working there.

This security operation was the most direct response to an anonymous phone call by some criminals who threatened to commit an act of terrorism inside the building.

Earlier today, the soldiers who are guarding the building had some difficulties, especially with certain deputies, who refused to be searched when they should have set an example. Three very important secretariats are located in that building including the Foreign Secretariat which is constantly visited by local and foreign personalities. Consequently, there is a need to keep an absolute order there. The employees of these secretariats are carrying special identification cards while visitors must fully identify themselves by presenting their identification to the guard at the gate.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ROA'S DEATH

PA080257 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the State Council sent messages of condolence to the people and Government of Cuba on the death of Raul Roa Garcia, former Cuban foreign minister.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction message signed by Sergio Ramirez, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Rafael Cordova Rivas, says:

Commander Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Havana.

Sharing the mourning of Cuban people and government, on behalf of Nicaraguan people and Government we wish to express our sincere regret for the heartfelt loss of companero Raul Roa. Fraternally, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas.

DANIEL ORTEGA TO LEAVE FOR FRANCE ON 13 JULY

PA060451 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Commander Daniel Ortega will leave for France on 13 July within the framework of Nicaragua's policy of self-determination and nonalignment. He will sign important bilateral agreements which will mark the beginning of ties between Western Europe and a Central American nation. Ortega will sign important agreements on geothermics, one for the construction of a cardboard factory and another for the development of cacao cooperatives in an area of 2,500 hectares.

MIGUEL D'ESCOTO ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 7 JULY

For Damascus media reportage on Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel d'Escoto's visit to Syria, see the Syria section of the 8 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HAIG'S RESIGNATION SEEN AS CAPITALIST MANEUVER

PA071940 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Jul 82 p 3

[Editorial by ANN's Maria Flores-Estrada: "From Haig to Shultz" Big Capitalism Takes its Place"]

[Text] Alexander Haig's replacement as secretary of state by George Shultz demonstrates that the big capital U.S. financers have decided to launch an offensive, regardless of what they call "tactical variations," in order to defend their strategic economic interests.

Given the way that the capital of the 13 most powerful U.S. financial groups is interlinked, it would be naive to think that the recent conflicts in Ronald Reagan's cabinet are the result of important differences between parties with incompatible interests.

On the contrary, it is logical to believe that both Haig and Jeane Kirkpatrick are loyal servants to those who financed their careers; big Republican Party capitalists.

Alexander Haig was certainly set aside because of differences of opinion as to what is best for U.S. diplomacy at the moment. His removal could also be part of a long-term election strategy, whereby Haig might be seen as a suitable presidential candidate. After all, by resigning because of what he termed deviations from the policy decided upon by Reagan, Haig clearly emerges as a "bighearted Republican."

In the opinion of U.S. and European commentators, Haig's resignation represents a solidification of the positions of Defesne Secretary Caspar Weinberger and National Security Adviser William P. Clark.

The latest dispute resulted from Haig's opposition to the idea of prohibiting U.S. companies and their subsidiaries from selling their products for the construction of a European-Soviet gas pipeline.

The appointment of George Shultz, a man who has earned praise for his ability to "keep his mouth shut," according to the Los Angeles TIMES, is clear evidence that the big bankers of U.S. capital have decided that from now on this business must be handled by their most efficient "managers;" Shultz, for example.

Shultz was Nixon's labor secretary in 1969. Afterward he was director of the budget office and in 1972 he was appointed secretary of the Treasury.

Since January 1981, Shultz has been the president of one of the largest construction firms in the world, the Bechtel Group Inc., where Caspar Weinberger served as a general adviser until he became part of the Reagan team.

But the Weinberger-Shultz economic interests in Bechtel represent only a very small part of the interests that the two defend and will continue to defend within the context of U.S. foreign policy.

George Shultz is a member of the administrative board of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Bankers-Trust, the largest concentration of U.S. financial capital and the most powerful economic group in the United States, which has its political manifestation in the Republican Party.

To get a feeling for the interests that the Reagan administration is committed to defend, it will suffice to list some of the transnational companies that the Morgan group controls, either totally or in part.

The Morgan Group owns the Anaconda and Kennecot mining transnationals, which exploit minerals in Third World countries, including Latin America. It controls Coca-Cola, Gillette, General Motors, and Proctor and Gamble. It owns two-thirds of the capital of General Electric, one-half of IBM, one-fourth of AT&T and all of the capital of Scott Paper. It has large investments in Goodyear Aerospace, the ABC Television Network, International Paper, Chrysler, the Holiday Inn hotel chain and approximately 70 more transnationals.

In practical terms, the big investments of the group that Shultz, Weinberger and, ultimately, Regan himself, represent involve productive sectors that manufacture merchandise ranging from items for personal use, such as the toilet paper of Scott Paper, to "Saturn" space rockets and conventional and nuclear military arms.

Under the Nixon administration, General Electric was the third most important NASA contractor. It is the fifth most important contractor for the Pentagon and has investments in the Time-Life Corporation, which means in the news media. It also has investments in Honeywell, which produces satellites and laser rays for civilian and military use; in Metro Goldwyn Meyer, which produces movies; and in the General Electric broadcasting subsidiary, which produces television programs and motion pictures.

In 1979, General Electric controlled six radio stations and three television stations, as well as the General Electric Cablevision Corporation -- a cable television chain.

That is not all -- General Electric also has large investments in the production of construction material and is the largest builder of nuclear power stations in the world.

Fairchild Hiller, which produces satellites, is a branch of IBM. Goodyear Aerospace, which is a subsidiary of General Tire and Rubber, complements the manufacture of tires with the production of movie films. The active capital in all of these production companies is from the Morgan group.

The Haig-Weinberger dispute over the embargo on the sale of U.S. material for the pipeline contract that Reagan's European allies have signed with the Soviet Union serves to demonstrate the degree to which the Reagan administration is prepared to wage war to safeguard the domination of the U.S. transnationals in Europe, whether from the Morgan group or from their partner-competitor, Rockefeller.

In explaining the reason for his decision in favor of the embargo, Reagan said: General Electric will not be able to sell equipment for the European-Soviet project, but U.S. strategic interests will be served.

That is to say, the millions of dollars that General Electric, of the Republicans, will fail to earn because of the embargo will be earned by the capital that they have invested in other transnationals.

What the big U.S. capitalists have now decided to "offensively defend" (excuse the expression) is Europe's general and long-term dependence on the United States. Energy dependency is one of the fundamental keystones of that relationship.

PASTORA FOLLOWERS TO BE DEPORTED FROM VENEZUELA

PA021605 Paris AFP in Spanish 1236 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 2 Jul (AFP) -- It was reported today by the Nicaraguan Embassy here that "in the next few days," approximately 25 Nicaraguan followers of Eden Pastora will be deported from Venezuela "to Central American nations."

The Nicaraguans arrived in Venezuela 14 days ago from Panama aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane. Venezuelan authorities and Nicaraguan diplomats are working on the legal procedures for the departure of the exiles.

The spokesman for the Nicaraguan Embassy said that the 25 exiles are not political refugees. The group is composed of former guerrillas who fought against the late Anastasio Somoza in the Sandinist Southern Front, under the command of Pastora, Commander Cero.

ARCE SAYS PASTORA THREATENS RELATIONS WITH PANAMA

PA052257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Panama City, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Bayardo Arce, a member of the Sandinist front's national directorate believes that the dissident Eden Pastora could, "because he has personal friends in the Panamanian power structure, produce an estrangement or a certain ominous influence "in Nicaraguan-Panamanian relations."

In an interview published by the Panamanian Magazine DIALOGO SOCIAL, Bayardo said that Pastora -- "Commander Cero" -- is spreading the word in Europe of the "alleged threat" which the basing of Soviet MIG planes in Nicaragua represents to the Panama Canal.

Arce said that "despite the fact that this is not our intention and that scientific studies have demonstrated that tactical fighter-bombers do not have the range capability, there are many people who might believe it because they are either naive or malicious."

"We trust that our friends in Panama will not be caught unaware and will be able to clearly separate between friendly relations with Pastora, if that is what they want, from political duties and responsibilities," Arce added.

In another remark to DIALOGO SOCIAL Arce denied as completely false the charge that the Cuban academy of sciences is studying the possiblility of constructing a new interocesnic canal in Nicaragua.

RUIZ VIEWS ON ECONOMIC ILLS, COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA072025 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez has said that more than 60 religious sects, formerly nonexistent in Nicaragua, have been brought into the country by imperialism as part of its counter-revolutionary strategy. Ramirez said this yesterday at the Cesar Augusto Silva center in Managua, while participating in the inauguration of the first national seminar for social workers.

In turn, Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz said that the 1982 economic plan was an economic survival plan. When Commander Ruiz was interviewed he said:

[Begin recording] Well, there is financial pressure; we are being denied loans. We do not have enough financial resources to maintain production levels in the industrial sector. Likewise, we have to make payments caused by the refinancing of our debts. Add to this what we have to spend on defense and the new situation caused by the economic disaster [referring to the recent floods]. Therefore, even if we had an acceptable production rate, the situation is such that we now have to tighten our belts even more; we have to save more. We have to reprogram everything to maintain the employment levels we had achieved so far.

[Question] Dr Ramirez spoke about 60 religious sects which have come into the country. What does this mean?

[Answer] Just as I said at the seminar, the counterrevolution has to continue nourishing itself. Since it does not have enough support from the people, and can't find it among the militias, the soldiers, the masses, or anywhere, it is trying to sow ideological confusion. It is trying to gain advantage from an economic situation caused not only by the Somoza regime but also by a critical situation in the Central American area. It is very easy to suddenly come up and blame the Sandinist revolution for all of this, to tell the people not to join the struggle against our fundamental enemy and to defend [words indistinct]. And then, of course, they need the CIA's support for the counterrevolution. [end recording]

RADIO HAVANA PRAISES COOPERATION WITH SOVIETS

PA072348 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 12th meeting of the intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union recently ended in Moscow.

Konstantin Fedorovich Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, headed the delegations that participated in the meeting, which took place at a time when the U.S. Government is strengthening its trade and economic blockade against Cuba.

When the work meetings ended, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that the Soviet Union is the basic external factor in Cuba's economic development, and stressed that the meetings once more evidenced the Soviet Union's firm solidarity with Cuba.

Rodriguez said that all of the basic problems in Cuba's economic development were discussed at the meeting. He added that this is due to Cuba's important and decisive commercial relations with the Soviet Union, and to extensive Soviet participation in Cuba's basic economic development programs.

During the meeting, they reviewed the development of joint Cuban-Soviet enterprises, especially the large textile plant that will be opened in Santiago de Cuba by the end of the year. The plant will produce 80 million square meters of cloth per year. They also discussed a similar plant that will begin operation in Havana sometime in July 1983.

They also discussed the Punta Gorda joint mining and metalworks enterprise, which is scheduled to produce 30,000 tons per year and will be the largest construction project ever in Cuba.

They also discussed Cuba's development in the energy field, including the installation of new units in the country's eastern area and in Havana, the construction of a thermo-electrical plant in Havana, with an output of one million kilowatts, and the beginning of operations of the nuclear power central in Cienfuegos.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said Cuba will thus be able to double its present output of electricity.

The search for energy sources was also discussed at the meeting. Cuba has systematically searched for oil with the Soviet Union's aid, since the early years of the revolution. So far, a low level of production has been achieved; but it was now discussed in Moscow that, with greater technical resources and experience, in the next few years Cuba will receive aid from the Soviet gas industry to prospect for oil on its continental shelf.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez pointed out that in the transportation sector, the two parties agreed to improve the handling of cargo in Cuba, an important factor to the island. Later on, he said that economic relations with the socialist countries, and especially with the Soviet Union allow him to predict that Cuba's development will not stop. This can be attributed to Cuba's membership in the CEMA.

The dynamic economic relations between the two countries are an example of the Cuban and Soviet people's decision to expand and strengthen their friendship, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, the respect for sovereignty and national interests, and mutual aid and benefit.

It was precisely these relations that allowed the successful completion of economic cooperation plans during the last 5 years. They are also the incentive to realize the economic cooperation plans that were outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO ROA GARCIA

FL071135 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Dr Raul Roa Garcia, our beloved "foreign minister of dignity" of the early years of the revolution, consistent revolutionary, relentless critic of imperialism, and vigorous intellectual aligned with the working class, has died in this capital as the result of a long and painful illness. His remains lie in state at the University of Havana amphitheater from where the funeral procession will leave today at 1600 for the Colon Cemetery.

Aware of their considerable loss, the people began to arrive at the amphitheater as soon as they learned of the veteran revolutionary fighter's death.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Politburo Members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Jorge Risquet and Osmani Cienfuegos; People's Government National Assembly President Flavio Bravo, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and other members of the party's Central Committee, ministers, vice ministers and representatives of state organs and mass organizations also visited the amphitheater to express their grief.

Cemetery Ceremony

FL072053 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2000 GMT on 7 July begins coverage of funeral services for Raul Roa Garcia at the Colon Cemetery in Havana.

As coverage opens, the camera focusses on the main entrance of the cemetery as the funeral procession marches in led by an army band and marching unit. An honor guard accompanies the coffin which is carried on a small military vehicle. Behind the coffin, President Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro lead several Cuban leaders and officials who accompany Roa's widow and close family.

As the coffin is placed in one of the vaults of the revolutionary armed forces mausoleum, the band plays the Cuban national anthem and the honor guard fires a salvo.

Immediately afterward, Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart walks up to a podium set up in front of the mausoleum. In his 21-minute panegyric, Hart refers to Roa's accomplishments as an intellectural, revolutionary, professor, diplomat and parliamentarian. He calls him a unique kind of person who devoted his entire life to the Cuban people. Hart says: He taught them, wrote for them, fought for them on the streets and in diplomatic forums. Hart says that Roa set an example for future generations that only history will be able to analyze and evaluate.

In closing, Hart says: He has left behind a legacy of accomplishments that we will have to emulate if we are to be as good revolutionaries as he was. He ends his speech at 1633 GMT.

MALMIERCA COMMENTS ON VISIT TO BEIRUT

PA052345 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Pedro Martinez Pierez interview with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, at the Havana Convention Palace on 3 July 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Malmierca, I would like to hear your impressions of your recent visit to Beirut, the Lebanese capital.

[Answer] To fulfill an assignment given us by Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned Movement, we visited Syria and Lebanon.

During our visit to Syria we had the opportunity to speak with Lt Col Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, and 'Abad al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. We expressed to them the most fraternal and warm solidarity of our people, our government and the nonaligned countries with the struggle of the Palestinian Resistance, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Syrian forces in Lebanon in trying to stop the barbaric aggression that the Zionist state of Israel, with the support and guidance of the U.S. Government, has been waging against Lebanon since 6 June.

Also fulfilling our assignment we visited Lebanon and the city of Beirut. There we met with Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese foreign minister, and we also told him of President Fidel Castro's efforts to warn the governments of the nonaligned countries of the eminent risk involved in the Zionist-imperialist aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance fighters. After the Zionist invasion Fidel Castro reiterated those appeals to try and awaken the necessary condemnation of this brutal aggression and to try and stop the Zionist leaders from achieving their goals. We also told him of President Fidel Castro's request to the UN, to the UN secretary general, to the president of the Security Council and to the president of the General Assembly to try and get the UN to do something to stop these brutal and truly savage actions that the Israeli army was conducting against Lebanese civilians and the Palestinian resistance. These actions have already left thousands of victims and more than 1,000,000,000 people have been forced to leave their homes. Fidel also addressed the people of the world trying to mobilize all possible forces to stop the Zionist advances.

After this we went to western Beirut and we were able to witness the Zionist aggression. While we were there, the city was shelled several times. We saw how the building housing the UNESCO mission was practically destroyed during several Israeli air attacks. We were in western Beirut on 22 and 23 June and we were able to see how, despite the cease fire, the Zionist artillery continued shelling the western sector of Beirut and the Israeli air force still bombarded that area of the city.

During our stay in western Beirut we were able to witness the nature of Israeli aggression and the high fighting spirit of the PLO fighters and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement who, with very inferior weapons, have stood up to the aggressors.

We had the opportunity to speak with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and we expressed to him the desire that Fidel Castro, our government, and Nonaligned Movement have to support, by all possible means, the efforts of the PLO and Lebanese Nationalist Movement in their fight against the Zionist aggression. President Arafat thanked us, with a great display of emotion, for our presence as Fidel Castro's representative at such a moment and interpreted our presence as an additional demonstration of the solidarity of the Cuban people and government for the struggle of the Palestinians to achieve their rights and have an independent state.

We also met with other Palestinian Resistance leaders: Nayif Hawatih, head of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, with George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and with Lebanese Nationalist Movement leaders, Walid Junblat, Muhsin Ibrahim and George Hawi. We also extended our feelings of solidarity and friendship to them.

Near the end of our visit to Beirut we were received by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. We gave him Fidel's solidarity message and told him of the efforts that President Fidel Castro as president of the Nonaligned Movement was making to try and stop the savage aggression against Lebanon.

HAITI

DECLARATION OF UNITED HAITIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

AU071652 East Berlin HORIZONT No 27/1982 in German p 25

["Extensive excerpts" from a declaration published by the United Haitian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat "in May" this year]

[Text] The Jean-Claude Duvalier government is at present making an insidious attempt to deceive by again announcing so-called liberalization measures. In his speech before parliament on 22 April, Duvalier declared that a "national commission for human rights" is to be set up. At the same time he called upon the emigres to return to the country, adding that this did not apply to those whose attitude was incompatible with "the ideological principles of occidental culture." The same government had already established a commission for the protection of human rights, led by Minister Salomon, as early as 1979. This commission has now been newly invented again, because it has done nothing, indeed nothing whatever, in the area of human rights.

The former government commission merely served to hush up the reprisals against the league for human rights of Gerard Gourgue, against the trade union movement, against freedom of opinion, and against independent radio stations and press organs, including the reprisals of 28 November 1980. In the period before 28 November, the people demonstrated through organized actions that they are capable of defending their rights themselves, the real human rights of the working people. The country does not need any human rights commission, it needs freedom for the working masses. That will be an accomplishment of the working masses.

The statement by Jean-Claude Duvalier constitutes an attempt to split the opposition in exile, similar to the attempt to separate the deportees of 28 November from the other political refugees.

In politics, by the way, words count less than reality. The dictatorship has yet to prove its liberal turn, should it ever be capable of doing so. The government is talking about the "liberal turn" and about "human rights." Meanwhile, however, leaders and members of the Christian-Democratic Party of Haiti were put into prison. This was done on the strength of a court verdict which was declared unlawful even by the court of appeal. Sylvio Claude and Marie France Claude, chairman and deputy chairwoman of the Christian-Democratic Party, as well as the other 19 persons who were sentenced must be immediately released.

Many citizens have been imprisoned without indictment and without trial. Rock Derose, member of our party's secretariat, Fritz Mondesir, Robert Lops, and numerous workers and trade unionists have been imprisoned since mid-November 1981. By keeping them captive in a secret place, the Jean-Claude Duvalier government is disregarding the most elementary civil rights. The arrests were made, according to the Haiti observateur, on the day after Jean-Claude Duvalier's speech. These detained persons must be immediately released.

Thousands of Haitians are living in exile because their lives and freedom are threatened by the dictatorship. The deportees of 28 November did not get any support from the Human Rights Commission to assert their right to life, work, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. The law of 28 April 1969 against communist activities provides for capital punishment for political offenses and for the exercise of political rights. How is the protection of human rights conceivable if this law is not abolished?

In the wake of U.S. diplomacy, an increasing number of anti-communist statements have appeared in the stances taken by the press and the government. The Duvalier government has even dealt with Afghanistan and has used precisely the same words as Washington.

On the other hand, it has never come out in favor of Puerto Rico, which has been colonized by the United States and turned into a military base. It has never spoken up for the right of the Palestinians to an independent state of their own, it has never dealt with the colonial situation which is continuing in the eastern Caribbean, and in addition it has even offered U.S. imperialism a floating military base. By signing the joint statement with the United States on 6 November 1981, national sovereignty was violated for, through this agreement, U.S. patrol boats were authorized to act as gendarmes in Haitian waters.

The determination to resort to struggle, including armed struggle, has been demonstrated by different forces of the opposition. Various segments of the people prove every day that the terrorism of the secret police, the Tonton Macoutes, can never force them to consent to the government policy.

The Haitian people expect the establishment of a consistent and firm freedom movement. At the same time the awareness is growing that the people's masses themselves will accomplish this liberation. The alliance of all democratic organizations must be the framework for the continuation of this large people's force of national salvation.

Despite everything, the dictatorship has few possibilities to use part of the opposition for its "liberal turn." The democratic forces call for an end to the demagogic maneuvers of the government; they demand an unconditional general amnesty and abolition of the law of 28 November 1969; they condemn the new taxes for Francois Duvalier's widow, and call for the termination of the agreement of 6 November on U.S. patrols'.

What is needed now more than ever is the unity of action of the democratic forces. The United Haitian Communist Party has always manifested its active support for the establishment of a people's unity front.

JAMAICA

BELIZE'S PRICE ON NEW HOST FOR CARICOM SUMMIT

FL071834 Bridgetown CANA in English 1820 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, July 7, CANA -- Belize Prime Minister George Price has suggested that a Caribbean Community (CARICOM) summit originally scheduled for Guyana this month, but recently postponed, may be held in Jamaica before yearend, according to a press report here today.

Guyana last month withdrew its offer to host the conference of commonwealth Caribbean leaders, citing "the unfolding political and security developments within the hemisphere and the region and related constraints of time." Mr Price spoke of the possibility of the summit being shifted to Jamaica in an interview with THE GLEANER newspaper. The paper did not say when or where the interview took place, but the Belizean leaders was in transit through here yesterday on his way to Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GEORGE CHAMBERS MEETS WITH BELIZE'S PRICE

FL080039 Bridgetown CANA in English 0005 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 7, CANA -- Belize Prime Minister George Price flew to Guyana this eveing from Trinidad and Tobago after top level talks here with his local counterpart, George Chambers.

Price, 64, told newsmen before leaving that they had a "friendly and useful conversation" with Mr Chambers on bilateral relations between the two countries, regional issues and international matters of importance to the Caribbean. The two heads also discussed possible Trinidad and Tobago assistance to the banana industry in Belize, which Price said "is improving but having difficulties at this time."

BRAZIL

FIGUEIREDO ON NEED TO SAFEGUARD SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY071354 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] In his welcoming speech to Congolese President Denis Sassoo-Nguesso, Brazilian President Figueiredo reasserted the need for safeguarding the South Atlantic from all international pressures.

The Brazilian president noted that the South Atlantic should become a bond between the developing African and Latin American nations that surround it.

Figueiredo's speech discloses Itamaraty's position regarding the South Atlantic. Moreover, it is of particular importance since it has been established by an anti-Marxist government.

Itamaraty's policy is to avoid military pacts with European countries, with the United States and with South Africa or other pro-Western African countries on the South Atlantic coast. Therefore, the policy concerns all countries, including Marxist ones, such as the Congo and Angola. These countries must understand that the region will be safeguarded from a conflict only if the Americans and the Russians are prevented from installing naval bases in South Atlantic countries.

PETROBRAS TO CARRY OUT PROSPECTING IN ANGOLA

PY080320 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras), together with the Angolan state-owned petroleum enterprise Sonangol and the Belgium state-owned petroleum enterprise Petrofina, will carry out prospecting work in Angolan territory.

This information was released today by Angolan Energy and Petroleum Minister Pedro van Dunem after having been received by Minister Cesar Cals, with whom he discussed the subject.

The Angolan minister also stated that the possiblility of increasing the 10,000 barrels per day currently sold to Brazil to 15,000 barrels per day is being studied.

CHILE

NAVY COMMANDER ON BUILDING, SELLING SUBMARINES

PY061846 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Shortly after the official commissioning of the submarine Hyatt Adm Jose Toribio Merino, navy commander in chief and government junta member, said that Chile can build and sell submarines. He remarked that the country can sell services related to 209-type submarines based on the improvement achieved in the adaptation of new technology by Naval Docks and Yards -- ASMAR.

Sales, he added, could be to Africa, Ecuador or other friendly countries. He said: We are able to repair ships of friendly countries although we have not done so yet.

Concerning the significance of the recommissioning of the Hyatt, Merino said that the most important fact was that the submarine could be repaired and its decommissioning prevented.

We regarded the presence of Chilean personnel in the FRG, where they are learning the characteristics of and how to repair the two Chilean submarines being built in that country, as a proof of ASMAR'S concern and improvement. He also reported that the constuction of those submarines is 60 percent complete.

ECUADOR

OIL EXPORTS DECLINE PRODUCES BUDGET CUT

PA071717 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Ecuadorean finance minister said at a press conference yesterday that the $100 million decline in oil exports has resulted in a state budget cut of 5 percent.

According to reports, the decline, as of 15 June, amounts to a loss of about $140 million, in comparison to last year's exports for the same period. This serious drop in oil exports has also been reflected in the sales of oil byproducts, which have been reduced by a third, from $90 million to $66 million.

MINISTER DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF SECRET AREA PACT

PA052352 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Ecuadorean foreign minister, has rebuked the insinuation by a Chilean newsman that there is a secret pact among Peru, Argentina and Bolivia to share hegemony over South America.

Rodriguez said that a number of subjective interpretations, which merely reflect the views of their sources, has come up in the wake of the Malvinas Islands conflict.

The article indicates that a foreign country has been recognized to have a certain degree of hegemony over the Central and South Pacific, including the Ecuadorean coasts. Rodriguez said in this respect that I must reject these insinuations because no foreign country exerts hegemony over Ecuador's territory. Ecuador will enforce respect for its sovereignty over the length and breadth of its national territory, he emphasized.

The foreign minister noted that he did not have the necessary information to make an in-depth comment on the existence of the alleged secret pact among Peru, Argentina and Bolivia.

MEXICO

OLIVARES REPORTS PARTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

FL061031 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0518 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Federal Electoral Commission Chairman Enrique Olivares Santana reported tonight that Miguel de la Madrid is still ahead in the presidential election with a total of 13,679,000 votes. Votes from 73 percent of the polling places have been counted.

Olivares Santana said that the National Action Party is still in second place with 2,696,000 votes, which represent 14.08 percent of all the votes counted so far.

The Unified Socialist Party of Mexico candidate, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, has obtained 1,113,000 votes to date, while the Popular Socialist Party has 430,000.

The Mexican Workers Revolutionary Party candidate, Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, has 388,000 votes, which guarantee the party's definitive registration.

The Mexican Democratic Party has 321,000 votes cast for its candidate, Ignacio Gonzalez Gollaz.

As concerns the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution and the Social Democratic Party with 145,000 and 50,000 votes respectively, they will lose their registration for not getting the required 1.5 percent of the total votes cast.

PANAMA

PAREDES SEEKS CLOSER TIES TO VENEZUELA

PA072003 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Rene Hernandez report]

[Excerpt] Important political, social and economic figures of our country gathered at the residence of Venezuelan Ambassador Cesar Rondon Lovera last night to celebrate the 171st anniversary of Venezuela's independence. The guests included Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the national guard; Retired Col Florencio Florez; Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca; Government and Justice Minister Jorge Ritter; Labor Minister Jose Montenegro; Christian Democratic Party President Ricardo Arias Calderon; and the diplomatic corps accredited in our country.

In a brief speech, the Venezuelan ambassador expressed thanks to the Panamanian people and government for the great friendship that has always existed between the two peoples. He then proposed a toast to the anniversary of Venezuela's independence.

Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca praised Ambassador Rondon Lovera, saying that he is a man of great principle, after which he also proposed a toast.

Shortly thereafter, General Paredes asked the foreign and government and justice ministers to speak with the Venezuelan ambassador about subjects of interest to both nations. In a conversation that was held in a room at the ambassador's residence, General Paredes stressed that the Panamanian Government should work for closer ties with the Venezuelan Government. Ambassador Rondon Lovera praised the democratic virtues of the current Panamanian Government and stressed the technical cooperation that Venezuela is providing. Foreign Minister Illueca said that Venezuela is a country that has always extended its hand to Panama and cited as evidence its agreement of a few days ago to import meat from Panama.

Half an hour later, General Paredes, Illueca and Ritter held another closed-door meeting, but the subjects that they discussed have yet to be disclosed.

PERU

PRESIDENT SCORES SUPPORTERS OF TERRORISM

PY071544 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 3 Jul (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today criticized those who defend extremists and said that the list of agents of the forces of order killed or wounded by extremists is very long.

In a speech on the 53d anniversary of the police medical services, Belaunde said that terrorists are just criminals. He added that those who defend them claiming that they are defending human rights, forget that terrorists violate these rights and also forget those who have died defending society.

Belaunde paid homage to the members of the forces of order who have been killed while on duty and said that these frequent and numerous casualties do not always get the recognition they deserve from the people.